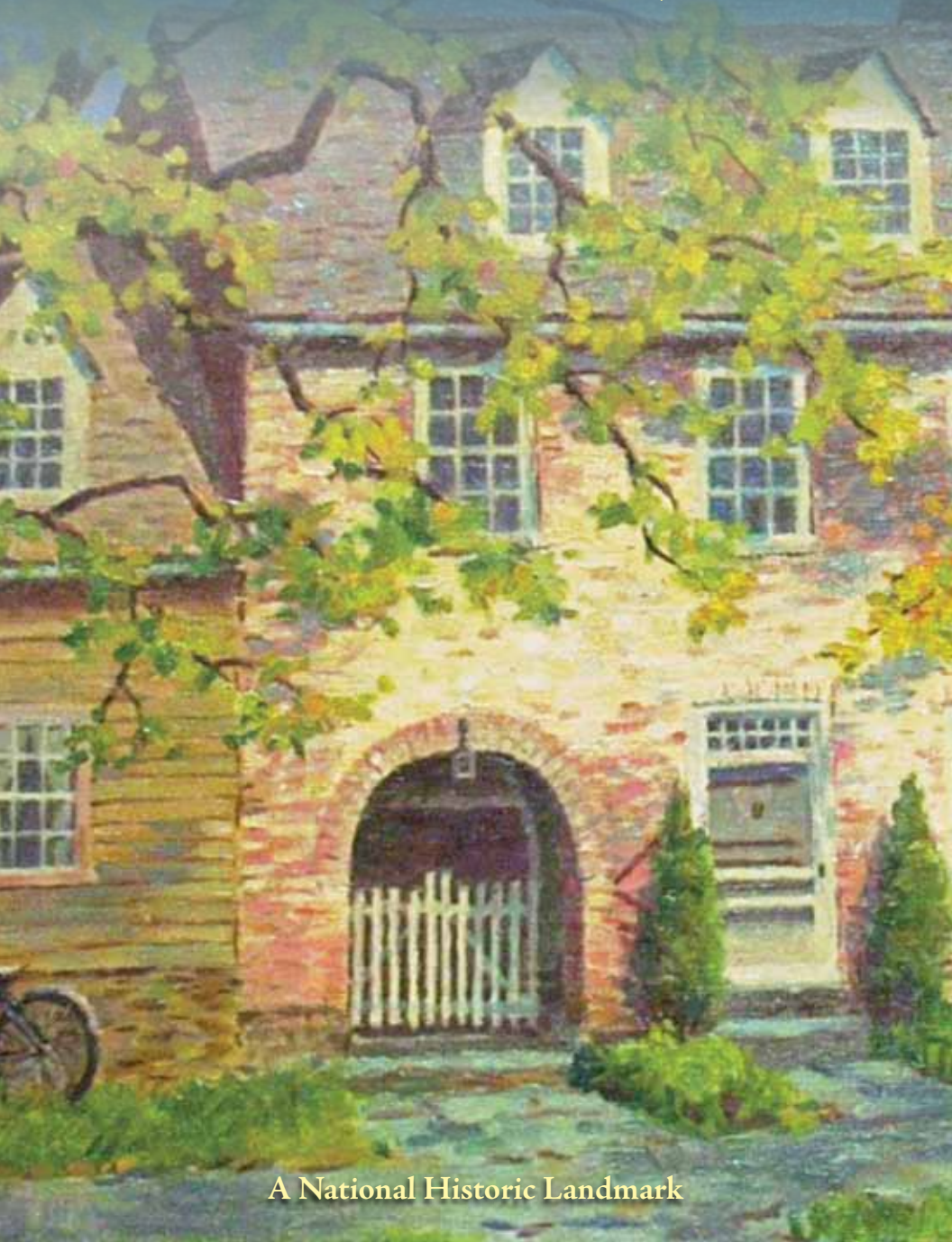


Walk with us...

WATERFORD, VIRGINIA



A National Historic Landmark

WELCOME

The story of Waterford is the story of the diverse and enterprising people who have lived and labored and built here from the 1730s to the present. Take time to explore the results of all their work; the pace of life in the village is slow, even now.

TO WATERFORD

In 1970 the Secretary of the Interior designated Waterford and its rural surround a National Historic Landmark. Preserving the village and its setting as a national site for everyone is the principal business of the nonprofit Waterford Foundation, which has prepared this guide.

Waterford began in 1733 around Janney's Mill, at the lower end of Main Street. The tiny settlement soon expanded southeast along that street and—shortly after 1800—up Main Street Hill. Then, as additional land became available for development in 1812, building lots were laid out down Second and High Streets. On your tour

you will see houses from the mid 18th century to the 21st. Where known, their dates of construction are noted in the text. A more detailed overview of Waterford's past follows for those interested in the historical context of the buildings you see around you.

We hope you enjoy your tour. During your visit, please respect personal property and privacy—Waterford is a living town. If you wish further information about the village or events, rentals, guided walking tours, or membership, contact the Foundation office in the Old School, at 40222 Fairfax Street, 9am-5pm Tuesday-Friday. You may reach us by telephone at 540-882-3018, by fax 540-882-3921 or visit our website at www.waterfordfoundation.org. Please contact us if you have additional information or corrections. Research continues on all these structures.

The Corner Store, at the center of town, was the headquarters of the Waterford Foundation until 2013, when staff moved to the newly-renovated Old School. Now staffed by volunteers for several hours on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, the Corner Store offers Waterford Foundation publications and exhibits about the history of the village, as well as a wide range of local crafts, books, gifts, honey and syrups. Waterford Foundation offices at the Old School are open Tuesday through Friday, 9am to 5pm. Please check our website at www.waterfordfoundation.org for current hours.

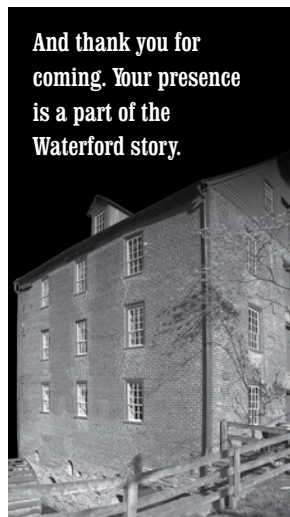
Credits Architectural historian Susan Hellman researched and compiled most of the information in this booklet with the support of the Education Committee of the Waterford Foundation. Original edition funded by a grant from the Loughran Foundation and by Loudoun County Restricted Transient Occupancy Tax funds.

Photo Credits The Waterford Foundation Local History Collection, Ann Belland.

Cover Painting of Arch House Row, Waterford, by Garnet Jex

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And thank you for coming. Your presence is a part of the Waterford story.



A brief look at a long history

Well into the 20th century most Americans lived and worked on farms or in small towns like this one. Few of those places have remained much as they were.

Waterford, miraculously, is one that has.

Walk with us through time for clues to Waterford's character and tenacity. It is a story of ordinary people who did extraordinary things. They built a thriving town from wilderness; they endured a long and bloody war that threatened to destroy their home; and in good times and bad they held tightly to their vision of a special place.

Founding Families

In 1733 Amos and Mary Janney, members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), traveled south from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to the wilds of northern Virginia in search of open land and opportunity. They purchased 400 promising acres on the south fork of Catoctin Creek.

Amos, a surveyor for Lord Fairfax, as well as a farmer and entrepreneur, tapped the water power of the creek by building a grist and sawmill on its banks by the early 1740s. Most of the newcomers to the area were grain farmers like the Janneys, assuring the success of the mill. The little settlement that grew up around it came to be known as "Janney's Mill."

As other Quakers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey followed the Janneys south, an early priority was a church or "meetinghouse." In 1741 a log meetinghouse was built on Amos's land. In 1755 his son Mahlon deeded ten acres on the site for a cemetery and school as well—the Quakers were very serious about education.

Among the first to join the Janneys in Virginia was Mary's sister Jane and her husband Francis Hague. Hague bought 303 acres adjoining Janney's land and built a stone cottage for his large family. That cottage still stands on a ridge above Bond Street.

Amos Janney died in 1747, leaving his estate to sixteen-year-old Mahlon. Within a few years young Mahlon replaced the original log mill with a new two-story structure of wood and stone. This second mill was erected on the site of the present brick mill. The county began to build and improve local roads to facilitate the movement of goods to and from Janney's Mill and, by the time Francis Hague died in 1780, the tiny village had begun to grow rapidly. Amos's cousin Joseph Janney bought 12 acres from Hague's estate and promptly laid out 15 lots on the south side of Main Street from the mill almost to the site of the present post office. Shops and dwellings soon followed, and sometime about 1790 the growing village was renamed "Waterford," by Thomas Moore, for his birthplace in Waterford, Ireland.

The Early Years

Through the end of the 18th century, Waterford and its fertile hinterland continued to attract Quakers from Pennsylvania. And increasingly, the Quakers were followed by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and German Lutherans, also from Pennsylvania. Baptists and Methodists came too, adding to the lively social and ethnic mix. Besides their heritage and religious beliefs, these people brought their crafts and skills with them. Waterford became a bustling commercial town, supporting and serving a prosperous quarter of rural Loudoun County. By 1762 the ethnic mix included African Americans, some of them slaves, but others, especially after the turn of the century, free blacks—a relative rarity elsewhere in Virginia. By 1830, African Americans headed a fourth of Waterford's free households; several owned their own homes.

Nineteenth Century

Most of Waterford's houses were built in the first quarter of the 19th century, when the town grew rapidly as a commercial center. In 1800 Mahlon Janney extended Main Street up the "Big Hill" by subdividing his property there into an additional 17 lots. And when Mahlon died in 1812, his executors divided his land between Second and High Streets into 64 more parcels.

Many of the structures that survive today as dwellings began as shops or stores. The architecture from this "Federal Period" dominates the town, but examples from other periods appear here as well.

Waterford's topography—steep hills on one side, flood plain on the other—necessitated the construction of "bank buildings," structures built into the slope of a hill so that the entrance level on one side is a full story above the entrance level on the opposite side.

Architecture

Most of the brick buildings in Waterford date from the federal era and feature a front façade laid up in Flemish bond. This method shows a consistent pattern—resembling a "+" sign—of alternating brick headers (short ends) and stretchers (long ends). This decorative bond was relatively expensive to construct, so most houses have a cheaper common bond on the sides and rear, with five or more rows of stretchers between each row of headers.

The earliest log and frame structures, from the colonial period through the late 19th century, are clad in simple weatherboard. So-called German siding became popular toward the end of that century; each plank of wood is fashioned to curve inward at its upper edge, fitting snugly under the board above. Many of the 20th-century homes in the village incorporate these traditional architecture elements in order to harmonize with the older structures.

Features like porches, exterior staircases, and second-story doors have come and gone as tastes and residents' needs changed.

Civil War

Waterford suffered greatly during the Civil War. In some ways it never recovered from the physical, economic and psychological blows. Because the large Quaker population remained loyal to the Union—and steadfastly pacifist—it endured repeated harassment and depredation from Confederates who regarded the Quakers as disloyal. Many fled to the north. Samuel Means, who owned the mill and a house [40128] on Bond Street during the war, was provoked by rebel confiscation of his horses and supplies to raise a cavalry unit to fight for the Union. His “Loudoun Rangers” were the only organized Union cavalry unit from secessionist Virginia. But even Union forces took their toll on this largely loyal corner of Loudoun County. Both friend and foe were scorched during General Sheridan’s “Burning Raid” in 1864—designed to destroy anything of potential value to the enemy.

Decline

After the war many former residents of Waterford stayed in the North or moved to the Midwest—others followed them. Of those who persevered in Waterford, few regained their former prosperity. Commercial development in the village was further weakened in the 1870s, when the railroad pushed west of Leesburg but bypassed Waterford. While local farmers benefited from the improved access to urban markets, the rising tide of cheaper goods from large manufacturing centers rendered much local cottage industry obsolete. New construction in Waterford dried up. While much of America experienced a rise in productivity and industry in this, the Gilded Age, Waterford struggled.

But every cloud has its silver lining. Waterford’s stagnation as a commercial center meant it was not worth demolishing the old to make way for new development. The old town and its surrounding farms were able to slumber undisturbed for many years.

Many of the buildings in the village appear as they do today because of those decades of neglect, when few residents could afford to modernize or replace their homes. World War I and the Great Depression led to further decline. In 1937 a Historic American Buildings Survey of Waterford found a village dominated by dilapidated houses.

Rebirth

By then, however, new life had begun to stir. A trickle of newcomers from the Washington area appreciated Waterford’s picturesque buildings and rural setting. Some built new houses as vacation homes; others renovated older structures throughout the town. Waterford’s roads were finally paved by Loudoun County in 1936 when the village gave up the charter it had held since 1836.

Restoration and the Waterford Foundation

Two brothers from an old Waterford family—Edward and Leroy Chamberlin—began buying and restoring buildings in the 1930s. Some years later other families—Stabler, Rogers and McDaniel to name three—joined the Chamberlins in preserving Waterford’s buildings, traditions, and rural setting. To complement their renovation of derelict structures in the village, these individuals established the Waterford Foundation in 1943. Their aim was to “. . . revive and stimulate a community interest in recreating the town of Waterford as it existed in previous times with its varying crafts and activities.” Skilled artisans and crafts-people had plied their trades in Waterford for two hundred years; that tradition continued with the first exhibition of arts and crafts in October 1944.

Looking ahead

More than 70 years later the Waterford Homes Tour and Crafts Exhibit has become a hugely popular annual event, highlighting the village’s early history as a commercial center, as well as its special architecture. Other activities of the Waterford Foundation include educational outreach, such as walking tours of the village and a living-history program for Loudoun County students at the one-room African-American school on Second Street. It also manages a concert series and maintains an active local history collection.

The Foundation’s most critical work, however, is to preserve the unique legacy of the village and its setting, and convey to the public and to descendants, what a remarkable record is preserved here.

Preservation through easements

One useful tool has been an easement program initiated by the Foundation in 1974 to protect historic properties from inappropriate change. The village now has 70 such easements within the landmark area, the highest number of easements in one area in Virginia.

Throughout this booklet, three symbols are used to designate easement levels:

- * **House and lot** entire parcel protected against inappropriate change
- / **Lot only** house/structures not specifically protected, but allowed (usually not historic)
- \ **Open space only** no structures protected

In addition to 64 eased houses in the village, 986 acres within and near the landmark have been preserved in perpetuity by property owners and the Waterford Foundation.

How to use this booklet

This booklet is arranged alphabetically by street and numerically within streets. Each house is also named to identify its builder, when known, and original owner. There is also a village map on pages 16 and 17.

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House Histories

Bond Street

40108 Bond Street Hillside*



Before 1810 Quaker Daniel Stone, Waterford's first postmaster, was living in this weatherboard-sheathed log house on Bond Street. The house remained in his family until at least 1875, when his daughter Rachel Hollingsworth was living here. A one-and-a-half-story stone miller's house built in the mid 1700s stood adjacent to Hillside's east elevation until about 1920, when it was demolished to make room for a chicken yard.

40120 Bond Street Hague-Hough House* (not visible from street)



Around 1744, Francis Hague, one of Waterford's original settlers, built a small one-room stone cottage that is now the easternmost portion of the Hague-Hough House and probably the oldest structure in the village. In 1788, William Hough (1744-1815)—son of "Old John"—purchased the house and land from Hague's son Thomas. Shortly thereafter, Hough erected the impressive two-and-a-half-story brick section to the west. A later brick addition links the two dwellings. The architectural elements and substantial size of Hough's brick dwelling attest to the high social status and wealth of this Quaker family, as does the full-Georgian plan interior. In the 1990s owners purchased the house after it had been vacant for nearly thirty years, faithfully and painstakingly restoring it to its original state.

40125 Bond Street John Wesley Church*



Members of Waterford's black community completed the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891. Some of the construction was done by lantern light in the evenings after the members' regular workday. This Gothic Revival structure, built on the site of a former livery stable, greatly enlarged the worship space over that available at the one-room school and church (15611 Second Street) that the congregation had used since 1867. Regular services at John Wesley ceased in the 1960s. The Waterford Foundation, in partnership with former members and their descendants, has begun to restore the building and has eased it against inappropriate change.

40128 Bond Street Janney-Means House*



Mahlon Janney, son of Waterford's founder and the thriving mill owner, built the stone section circa 1762. This original structure appears far grander than a typically simple miller's cottage, indicating that Janney himself probably lived here. The brick wing was added before 1803, when owner Asa Moore (c.1770-1823) insured the house for the staggering sum of \$2,300. The interior three-room floor plan is often referred to as the "Quaker" or "Penn's" plan. Samuel C. Means, his wife Rachel and their three children resided in this house from 1855 to 1865. Sam was owner of the mill and onetime mayor of Waterford. In 1862 under direct commission from Secretary of War Stanton, he organized the Independent Loudoun Virginia Rangers. This was the only cavalry unit raised in secessionist Virginia to serve in the Union Army during the Civil War. Twentieth century owners added onto the rear of the dwelling. A one-story stone wing that abutted the left side was demolished in the early 1900s.



40132 Bond Street Janney-Phillips House*

This is another house constructed in two phases. Joseph Janney built a small log house here shortly after 1781; this is the beaded weatherboard-clad west portion of the house. Thomas Phillips (c.1783-1842) added a one-story brick section to the house before 1803. By 1816, the brick side had been raised to two stories. The prominent Bond family made this their home by 1827, living here until 1886.



40150 Bond Street Moore-Bond House*

Asa Moore built this house sometime between 1805 and 1816 and then rented it to tenants. In later years, this was another home of the prominent Bond family, notably that of bachelor physician Thomas Bond (c.1802-1873). The brick building on a stone foundation is typical of Waterford Federal-period dwellings, with Flemish bond on the front, closers at the corners, common bond on the sides and rear, and jack arches over the windows. A skilled brick mason obviously constructed the house.



40164 Bond Street Tanyard Hill*

Designed by Russell Versaci and built by the Good family in 1995, this home and its barn integrates local architectural elements to harmonize them with their older neighbors. The stone foundation, white weatherboard siding, and metal roof all appear in many 19th-century structures in the village. It overlooks Tannery Branch and a meadow, the location of an 18th (Hough's) and later 19th century (Bond's) tan yards. Honoring this history, the current owners call their house "Tanyard Hill."



40170 Bond Street Tiscione House*

This house was completed in 1996. The handmade bricks were laid in Flemish bond style; the decorative cornice echoes those of earlier Waterford houses. This and the house next door stand on land that for much of the 20th century belonged to the Ernest James family, who resided in the Janney-Phillips House. The Waterford Foundation purchased the land in the late 1980s then resold these two lots.

Butcher's Row



**15525 Butcher's Row James Lewis House / **

This lot stood vacant until at least 1875. Butchers Row takes its name from a slaughterhouse that stood between this house and the Mahlon Myers House. In 1877 James Lewis, (born c.1845—not to be confused with the James Lewis born c.1800 who owned 15655 High Street) an African-American veteran of the Civil War, purchased the property and built this frame house. It has a two-story, two-room plan with a service addition. Lewis himself built the stone wall, inspired by that of his employer at 15606 Second Street.



15533 Butchers Row Mahlon Myers House

Mahlon Myers (b. circa 1785) was the original owner of this dwelling, built before 1821. In style and size, the house closely resembles the Lloyd Curtis House around the corner at 40216 Main Street—built on a lot Myers had bought in 1807. Both structures feature Flemish bond brick on the front façade with a common bond for the sides and rear. Both also have corner fireplaces on the interior. A log outbuilding is located to the left of the house. The house was repaired and expanded significantly in the first decade of the 21st century.



15545 Butchers Row Mahlon Janney House*

Quaker Mahlon Janney (1731-1812), son of Waterford's founder, subdivided his property on the "Big Hill" circa 1801 into 17 lots, reserving this site for himself. Shortly after, he hired Edward Dorsey to build this house and moved from his old dwelling on Bond Street. He lived here until his death. The original front door of the house faced Main Street. In the mid twentieth century the Waterford Foundation purchased the dilapidated structure, stabilized it and resold. Subsequent owners converted Janney's center-hall plan by removing interior partitions on the first floor, creating one uninterrupted space. They also added a new wing, relocated the front door, and painted the brick white. This house has also been called Market Hill.

Church Street

40200 Church Street Old WaOD/



This is another building that looks older than it actually is. In the 1970s, the owner constructed it using discarded railroad ties from the defunct Washington & Old Dominion Railroad, hence the name. The structure served originally as storage space for the house above it on Main Street but was later converted into a home. The present owners added a new bathroom and rebuilt the patio.

Clarke's Gap Road

15715 Clarke's Gap Road Coale's Blacksmith Shop



This stone house served originally as a blacksmith shop. It was built around 1821, probably by Maryland native Lewis Coale, who had married Waterford Quaker Phebe Steer the previous year. Early in the Civil War, the Loudoun Cavalry and then Elijah White's Cavalry, both rebel units, made this their headquarters at the southern entry to the village. From 1868 until the 1940s the shop was operated by blacksmiths Silas Corbin (1832-1905) and his son Tom, who ran a store here as well; then the structure was converted to a residence.

15716 Clarke's Gap Road Reuben Schooley House*/



This dwelling's origins are obscure. It may have been constructed by Quaker Ephraim Schooley (1786-1867); his son Reuben ran a wagon and carriage works on the site in the mid-19th century. Alternatively the house may have been built c. 1825 by Joseph Steer, whose daughter Lucy married Reuben Schooley. The records are silent as to when Steer got the property, but he was living here at his death in 1859. Reuben Schooley bought it from Joseph Steer's heirs. Not far from the house is a ruined foundation, all that remains of a brick fulling mill or "woolen manufactory" that may have been built by Mahlon Janney before 1795.

15707 Clarke's Gap Road Boxwood Walk (corner of Factory St.)



This frame house was constructed before 1821, and traditionally conveyed with the adjacent blacksmith shop property [Coale's Blacksmith Shop on Clarke's Gap Road]. Quaker Lewis Coale (1793-1849), who arrived from Maryland in 1817, probably built the shop, and he may have built the house as well. Like most early Waterford homes, it has been substantially modified since its construction.

Factory Street

15633 Factory Street Felton House



The Loudoun County Historic District Review Committee approved the construction of this house in 1978/79. The land on which it is built seems to have been vacant for many years, though at the corner of Second Street there stood during the 19th century a modest log house on a stone foundation, the home of Israel Myers and his family, and later an elderly African American, “Uncle” William Richardson, who worked at the nearby mill.

15668 Factory Street Laneslea



John Spinks, a talented carpenter from Paeonian Springs, along with owner Douglas Myers, built this house in 1902. He incorporated materials from the Lewis Hough house at the corner of Patrick and Second Streets, which had been demolished to make way for a new headquarters of the Loudoun Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In the 19th century this lot had been used to store agricultural machinery. Laneslea has German siding, a metal gable roof with a cross-gable to emphasize its height, and a fanciful Victorian-style porch.

15674 Factory Street Leslie Myers House



The lot on which this house sits was once a cornfield, and part of Mahlon Janney’s original 64 lots that were sold after his death in 1812. The property was conveyed with the Steer-Divine House at 15655 High Street for much of its history. In 1924 this dwelling was built for Leslie E. Myers (born 1894), brother of Douglas. It is an American four-square, a very popular house style in the early 20th century with box-like form and four nearly equal size rooms per floor. Four generations of the Myers family have lived here.

15679 Factory Street Mill Run\



Douglas Myers and his wife Emma, descendants of some of Loudoun County’s earliest families—Carr, Vandevanter and Myers—constructed this house in 1970. Mr. Myers (1896-1982), longtime secretary of the corporation of the village of Waterford, named it for the millrace serving Schooley Mill that ran behind the house.

Fairfax Street

40222 Fairfax Street Old School*/



This former elementary and high school opened in 1910, replacing the circa 1880 Waterford Academy that had burned. An auditorium was added at the rear in 1928 but was destroyed by fire in 2007. The Waterford Foundation purchased the property from the Loudoun County School Board in 1966. The school now houses the offices of the Waterford Foundation. The new auditorium (relocated, rebuilt and reopened in 2012), as well as some classrooms are available to rent for weddings and other events.

40231 Fairfax Street William Russell House (corner of High St.)



Owner William Russell and Waterford builder J. Elbert “Eb” Divine constructed this house about 1920 on the site of a smaller predecessor that was demolished. Like many Waterford homes, it is brick and features Divine’s signature wraparound front porch with simple Doric columns. The dormers have fish-scale shingles, as does a frame wing at the rear. Divine made a model of the earlier house on the site, a brick dwelling built about 1820, possibly for blacksmith Reuben Schooley (1764-1825). In August 1862 that house played a role in the bloody clash at the Baptist church across the street.



**Fairfax Street between High Street and Old Waterford Road
(Route 698) Union Cemetery**

From the early 1800s, the Union of Churches Cemetery served all Waterford denominations, other than the Quakers—whose burying ground adjoins Fairfax Meetinghouse. Both Union and Confederate veterans lie here—some of them members of the same family. As was the custom, the cemetery was segregated into black and white sections. Lists of burials are on record at the Foundation office and on line at waterfordcemetery.org

First Street

40090 First Street Mill End*



Emanuel and Catherine Newcomer constructed this brick house shortly after they purchased the mill complex in 1814. He was the first of a series of mill owners to live here. Like many Waterford dwellings, Mill End is a Federal-period house featuring brick laid in Flemish bond style on the front façade and in the less distinctive—and costly—five-course common bond on the sides and rear. The masterful brick cornice under the roofline, precise mortar joints, and the use of brick closers to neatly finish off the corners all demonstrate the great skill of Mill End's brick mason.

High Street

15545 High Street Waterford Baptist Church



The Baptist congregation constructed this brick church around 1853. The Greek Revival style contrasts nicely with the Gothic Revival church across Patrick Street. Where the Gothic emphasizes verticality and decoration, the Greek features simplicity. The only decoration on the sides is the mousetooth cornice, seen on many Waterford homes. The front façade has a distyle in antis portico sheltering three simply framed doorways. In August 1862 that portico sheltered a small Union force during a bloody skirmish that nearly destroyed the building. The Loudoun Rangers, who had been using the church as a barracks, were surprised at dawn by a superior force of Confederate cavalry and, after a brief siege, were forced to surrender. The damaged building did not reopen for services until 1876; after years of appeals, the federal government in the early 1900s finally provided a very modest compensation for the destruction

15550 High Street Edith Walker House*



Robert Walker built this lovely Queen Anne-style home for his spinster sister, Edith, in 1897. He located the house on a portion of his property, Huntley, and designed it to face his house next door instead of the street. An original brick walk still connects the two homes. The Edith Walker house blends Victorian and Colonial Revival elements with many distinctive features such as the wraparound porch that serves as a spacious summer living area. There are two pedimented dormers, three gables and a sleeping porch over the front entrance, each clad with a different style shingle. Inside are a paneled Queen Anne stairway, Colonial Revival molding and pocket doors from the foyer into the parlor. There are five fireplaces, each of a different design. Major changes to the house include the addition of first and second floor bathrooms, and enlargement of the kitchen by incorporating the butler's pantry.



15565 High Street Catoctin Presbyterian Church

This building replaces one constructed in 1814 that burned in 1878. Presbyterians rebuilt in 1882, using a mix of bricks salvaged from the original church as well as new ones. The difference in bricks is best seen on the side elevations. The church reflects the popularity of the Gothic style in the 19th century, especially for churches. The side elevations have buttresses between pairs of lancet windows. The façade has three lancet windows surmounted by the customary rose window. Another rose window is located at the rear of the church. The education wing at the rear was built in 1950.



15577 High Street Presbyterian Manse

Architect Albert Lueders designed this structure as a home for the minister of the adjacent Presbyterian church. It was erected in 1955 by John Campbell with the running bond brick pattern that is used almost universally today. The house replaced a two-story Victorian frame rectory built in the 1880s.



15578 High Street Huntley Farm

Local farmer William Russell (1784-1872) may have built the earliest portion of the house around 1836 on land he purchased that year. The original 102 acres of this property ran nearly the full length of High Street. Russell sold the property to Charles Hollingsworth in 1855. Robert Walker (1851-1931), a prominent Quaker, purchased the property from Hollingsworth in 1891 and greatly enlarged the old farmhouse. He named the house Huntley after his mother, Eliza Hunt Walker. Walker also built a small two-room frame schoolhouse on the property for the education of local girls: this is the brown building clad in "fish-scale" shingles. Subsequent owners further altered the house, completely enveloping the original structure. It is now clad in German siding with featured areas decoratively shingled.



15609 High Street Loudoun Mutual Insurance Company

This is the fourth headquarters for the venerable Waterford institution. Appropriately but by chance, it was built on land once owned by William Williams (15606 Second Street), who served as president of the company for more than 40 years. Local architect Albert Lueders designed the structure, basing it loosely on George Mason's Gunston Hall. The building was completed in 1949, exactly 100 years after the company's founding in Waterford, then enlarged in the 1990s.



15655 High Street Steer-Divine House*

African-American James Lewis probably erected this house around 1850. In 1865 Quakers Frank and Mary "Mollie" Dutton Steer bought it, then in 1875 sold it to Joseph Divine (1841-1933). Divine ran a wheelwright shop across the street for many years; he finally retired at 83. Early in the Civil War he interrupted his long career to join the Loudoun Rangers, a locally raised federal cavalry unit. The home has been substantially enlarged in recent years.



15676 High Street Schooley House

This lot was the site of blacksmith and wheelwright shops before the house was built. Horses were lined up to be shod from morning until night on rainy summer days, the only times farmers could spare from the field. Joseph Divine, grandfather of the late Waterford historian and author, John Divine, ran the wheelwright operation in the early 20th century. He had learned the trade from Reuben Schooley who lived next door. Fred Parker succeeded Divine. The next owner, Charles Elliott, from Indiana, moved the

blacksmith shop closer to the house by sliding it on poles. This building, to the right of the house, is now a guesthouse but for a time in the 1940s the owner, Chester Frye, held religious revivals there. The original, front part of the house was built circa 1880—just four rooms. Additions in the 1980s included a bathroom upstairs and den downstairs.

Janney Street

40143 Janney Street **Hidden House**



The original portion of this dwelling dates from 1819 to 1823; it was sited between alleys that once flanked the house on three sides. The earliest section is said to have been built of logs salvaged from another structure. The house was expanded late in the 19th century, and again early in the 20th, when owners added another wing. The appearance of the house reflects its multi-stage construction and the existence of former alleys.

40153 Janney Street **Madison House**



This house was built in 2011 by the Madison family. It replaced a modest vernacular frame structure that in the early 20th century was the home of African American Lizzie Simms. Miss Simms assisted at the school on Second Street, and opened her home to friends and relatives who needed a place to stay. A well on this property helped extinguish a chimney fire at that school in the 1930s. The current owners call their house, “Victory.”

40171 Janney Street **Cranch House**



This home, built in the early 1990s by the Cranch family, harmonizes with its older neighbors. Like many of the earliest dwellings, it is brick laid up in a Flemish bond pattern with a mousetooth cornice on the front elevation and five-course American bond on the sides. The curving brick stoop recalls the one on the Edward Dorsey House on the Big Hill. To the rear is a frame wing clad in German siding. It succeeded a house owned by the African American Mallory family that burned early in the 20th century.

Loyalty Road

15510 Loyalty Road **Fairfax Meetinghouse**



Waterford’s founding Quakers built their first meetinghouse (of logs) on this site in 1741. They replaced it with a stone structure in 1761 and ten years later doubled its size as the area flourished. This building architecturally mirrors many Quaker meetinghouses in Pennsylvania. It survived a disastrous fire in 1868 that destroyed its original hip roof but by 1929 Waterford’s few remaining Quakers “laid down” their meeting and joined the congregation at nearby Lincoln. Noted architect Allen McDaniel converted the structure into a home in 1939, an early example of adaptive use. To the left of the meetinghouse is a small brick residence that served local Quakers in the 19th century as a schoolhouse. The houses remain private but the cemetery is open to visitors.



15514 Loyalty Road Echo Hill

This lot was part of Edwin Atlee's large tract and remained unimproved until John William Vandevanter Virts (1849-1938) built this Victorian-style frame house about 1890. In its early years the adjacent old public school relied on Virts's well for water, which the students transported by the pail. The residence has also been known as the Pearly Baumgartner House after a later owner who ran the Corner Store in the 1950s. The cross gable at the center of the façade became a popular motif during the Gothic Revival period; it expressed the Gothic preoccupation with height.



15520 Loyalty Road Rollison House

This one-and-a-half-story brick home was built about 1948 by George Rollison and his father Carl. Of the four rooms on the ground floor, one was paneled and had its own door to the driveway: Carl, who had repaired clocks at his former home at 15523 Second Street, continued his business here. The lot was part of a large tract once owned by Edwin Atlee (c.1831-1880), a livestock dealer and justice of the peace who owned most of the land surrounding Butchers Row in the late 19th century.

Main Street

Corner of Main and Liggett Streets, Tanyard Site



Lower Tannery Branch trickles through the site of Waterford's 19th-century tanyard. (An 18th-century predecessor was located a bit upstream, closer to Bond Street.) In the early 1800s the tannery was owned by Quakers Asa Moore and Thomas Phillips. Fellow Quaker Asa M. Bond purchased the business in 1833. The tannery ceased operating within a few years of Bond's death in 1878, undercut by the extension of the railroad to Paeonian Springs in 1870, which brought in cheaper leather. The tannery included a residence for workers fronting on Main Street and a large processing and storage building. The later boundary wall was built from the latter's stones. Barely visible in the meadow beside the stream are the pits in which hides were soaked.

40105 Main Street The Mill*/



The mill contributed more to Waterford's development and economy than any other structure. The three-and-a-half-story (plus cellar) brick building you see today is the third and largest mill built on or near this site. It was erected about 1818 by Emanuel Newcomer. A large rear extension, added in the 1880s for storage, was removed in the 1940s after milling ceased in 1939. The Waterford Foundation ensured the survival of this vital link to village history when it bought the building in 1944, using it as exhibit space during its annual fair. In the late 1990s the Foundation installed roller mill machinery similar to that first placed in the mill in the 1880s.

40125 Main Street Marshall Claggett House*



This small house was constructed circa 1760 two miles north of Waterford at Corby Hall, original seat of the Quaker Hough family. About 1870, African-American laborer Marshall Claggett, bought the house, dismantled the logs, and moved it to Waterford. The cement block addition at the rear was built in the mid 20th century. This dwelling exemplifies typical log house construction: one story, one room, V notches linking the logs, a stone foundation and chimney.



40129 Main Street Wisteria Cottage*

This small brick house was probably constructed early in the 19th century. During much of its history, it belonged to the Gover family, prominent Quakers. They sold the house to Gover descendant Wellman Chamberlin in the 1930s or 1940s. For half a century it was the home of Mary Elizabeth Wallace (1919-1999), the last member of Waterford's once-thriving black community.



40135 Main Street Hollingsworth-Lee House*

The land that this two-story brick house occupies was part of the mill tract for many years. By the 1820s Quaker Samuel Gover, then at the end of a long life and the father of fourteen children, was living in a brick dwelling here. Around the time of the Civil War, fellow Quaker Robert Hollingsworth (1814-1871), a schoolteacher from Frederick County, Virginia, bought the house from the Govers. In 1863 Confederates seized Hollingsworth and businessman William Williams and marched them to Richmond's Castle Thunder Prison, intending to trade them for two Loudoun civilians held by the North.

The floor plan of this dwelling features a door opening into a passage that runs the depth of the house; a single room is to the right of the passage. The frame addition at the rear succeeded one dating to the 1950s or '60s.



40138 Main Street Pierpoint House

Samuel Pierpoint and his family lived here while operating a dry goods store in a small building on the site of the current stone addition. On his death in 1812, his wife remarried and her new husband continued the store. In 1844 Ann Taylor Ratcliffe, a widow, purchased the property at auction; it remained in her family until 1909. During the 1840s many local children attended a school here, run by Ann's daughters, Mary and Sarah. The appearance of two front doors may seem unusual, but it was common in the Pennsylvania German community, where many Waterford families had their roots.



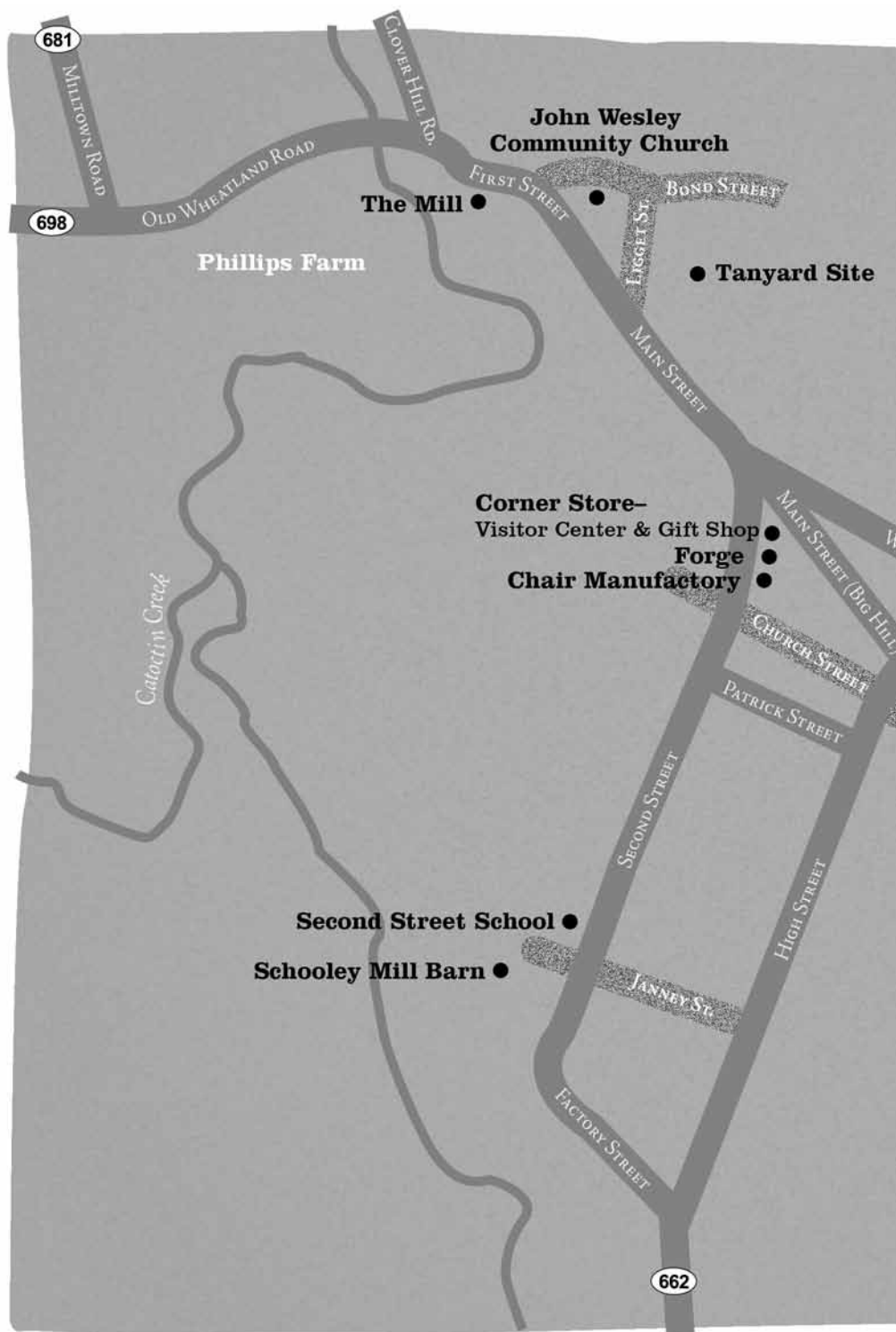
40139 Main Street Griffith-Gover House*/

This house, which joins two early buildings, is the remaining structure of several that once occupied this lot. Between 1796 and 1803, Richard Griffith erected a storehouse. Jesse Gover (1791-1842) took over the house and business in 1819. His son Samuel (1824-1907) served as storekeeper and postmaster here from 1862 to 1882, though he was absent in the North for much of the Civil War. Early in the 20th century, the James family operated a store and boarding house on the site, with a goldfish pond and swimming pool in the rear. The millrace behind the house, enlarged for canoeing, once formed a small island. A dance pavilion and a large masonry megaphone from that period remain. But a dwelling and a large frame storehouse along the street to the left of the remaining building were demolished early in the 20th century.



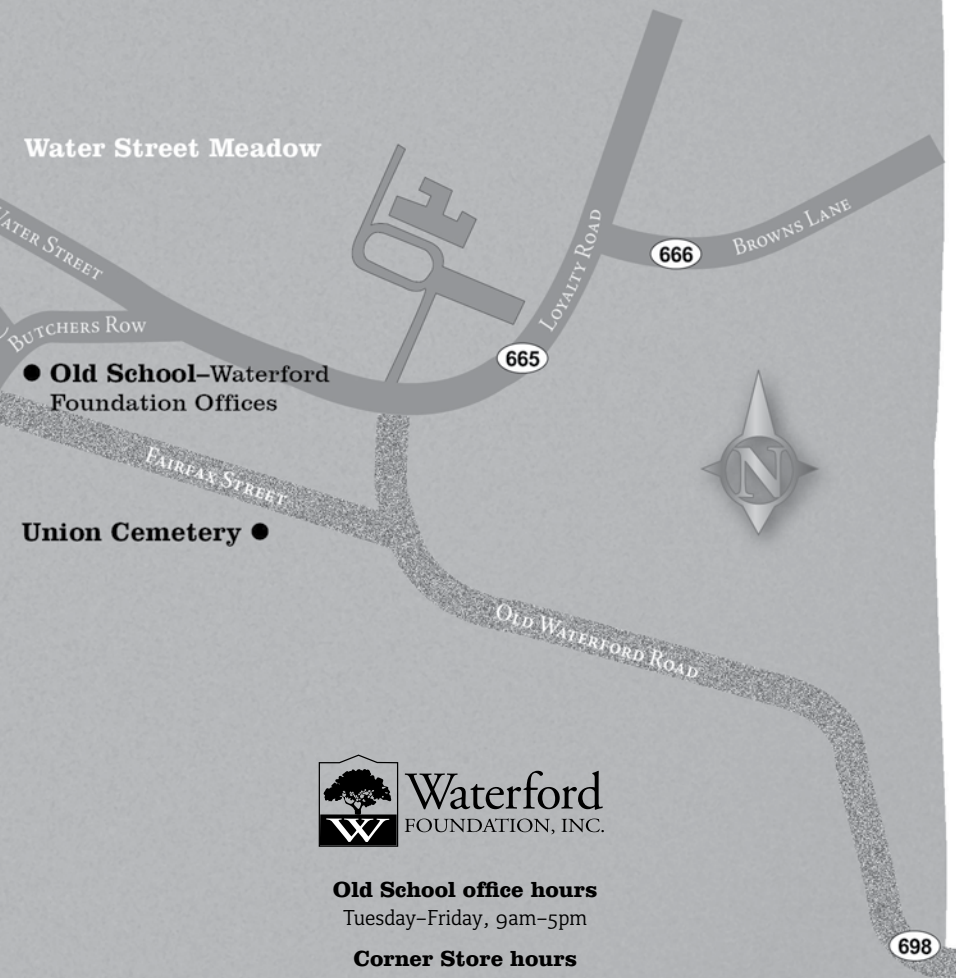
40142 Main Street Isaac Steer Hough Jr. House

Isaac Steer Hough, Jr. (1840-1915), a Civil War veteran of the federal Loudoun Rangers, erected this Victorian-style building in 1886, allegedly incorporating a smaller earlier dwelling. Hough ran a store on the ground floor, and that space has housed various shops since. To this day there is no interior access to the upper floors. To the left of the house is an icehouse. The room above, at one time, served as the office of the mayor during the hundred years (1836-1936) when Waterford was an incorporated town.



Walk with us...

THE VILLAGE OF WATERFORD, VA



Waterford
FOUNDATION, INC.

Old School office hours

Tuesday-Friday, 9am-5pm

Corner Store hours

Friday, 10am-2pm; Saturday, 10am-2pm; Sunday, 12:30pm-4pm



40145 Main Street Camelot School*

Patrick McGavack, a prosperous local weaver after whom Patrick Street is named, erected this V-notched log house sometime prior to his death in 1826. He rented out the house, preferring to remain at his farm (now Catalpa Grove) west of town. At mid-century it was the home of Irish-born tailor Hugh McNulty and his family. The dwelling was eventually purchased by Leroy Chamberlin in 1938. Nephew Edward Chamberlin and Kathryn his wife ran a school here known as Camelot School in 1941.



40148 Main Street Israel Griffith House

A small dwelling owned by Israel Thompson Griffith stood on this property by 1833. By the 1850s the structure was being used as a machine shop. The present building may be a later replacement of that earlier two-story log house. Mary Jane Paxson Hough moved here after the death of her husband, Isaac Steer Hough Sr., in 1866. This was one of the first of many homes in Waterford restored by Edward Chamberlin; he purchased it in 1938.



40149 Main Street Bank House*

The first bank in Loudoun County, the short-lived Loudoun Company, held meetings in the cellar of this dwelling beginning around 1815, hence the name Bank House. This building shows a very high level of craftsmanship. Notice the precise mortar joints between the bricks and the elegant architrave under the eaves. The lovely door surround was hand carved in the mid 20th century by Wellman Chamberlin, who removed an earlier porch that spanned the front façade. A side porch was replaced in 2007. A brick smokehouse and an adjacent springhouse are visible at the left.



40152 Main Street Kitty Leggett House

Joseph Janney sold a dwelling on this site to fellow Quaker Stephen Wilson in 1791. William Paxson (1764-1846), another Quaker, was a later resident. By 1850 Pennsylvania-born cabinetmaker William Leggett was living here with his wife Catherine (Kitty). William died in 1860 but Kitty purchased the property and it remained in her family until 1925. Around 1900 a spark from a steam-powered thresher traveling down Main Street ignited the wood shake roof and the house was extensively damaged. Kitty's Irish-born son-in-law, Robert Graham, rebuilt and expanded the structure. A photo of the house before the fire shows that the building was a full story lower, with the roof encompassing, extending over a more crudely built front porch.



40153 Main Street William Irish Shop*

The construction date of this house is unknown but, like many in Waterford, particularly on Main Street, the building once served as a store. William Irish (1844-1882), a Quaker from New York, conducted a watchmaking and jewelry business here after the Civil War until a typhoid epidemic cut short his life. The Chamberlin family renovated and added onto this home around 1970. Photos antedating the renovation depict a two-story façade with a shed roof instead of a gable. A porch ran along the southeast wall.



40154 Main Street Collins Cottage Ruin (adjoins Joseph Janney House)

This rubble-stone foundation is all that remains of an early log residence. After the Civil War it was briefly the home of Daniel M. and Angeline Keyes. Captain Keyes led the locally raised Loudoun Rangers, a Union cavalry unit, in 1864-65. Later residents included African Americans Ed and Marietta Collins. Ed is believed to have served with Union forces during the war, one of several black men from Waterford to do so.

The site was the subject of an archeological study by Loudoun County High School students in 1993. It is now part of 40154 Main Street.



40154 Main Street Joseph Janney House* (adjoins Collins House Ruin)

Quaker Joseph Janney purchased 12 acres from the Hague family in 1781 and appears to have constructed this dwelling to replace one on Bond Street that he sold in 1784. This house is of log construction, clad in weatherboards, on a stone foundation. According to tradition, the house was originally shorter: extra logs were added atop the walls to create additional space on the upper level. The two parts of the dwelling had no interior access to one another until the 20th century. Residents George W. and Elizabeth Claggett Dean, pillars of John Wesley Church, and their heirs owned this house from 1909 to 1953.



40155 Main Street Sappington House*

Tailor John Sappington and his family were living here by 1816. About that time he converted an alley on the right to residential space. Shortly after his death in the 1840s one of his sons, Charles, also a tailor and a newlywed, purchased the adjoining dwelling at 40157. When Amelia Sappington successfully sued Charles for divorce in 1854, she maintained a seamstress business at 40155; Charles continued as a tailor at 40157. During the Civil War Amelia ran an “eatin’ house” at her residence.



40157 Main Street Goodwin House*

From at least 1803 to 1805 David Goodwin sold and made shoes at what is now 40155, while living next door at 40157 Main. Tailor Charles Sappington purchased the house in the 1840s as a home and shop for his business.

40158 Main Street Janney-Coates House* /

This three-story brick town house anchors the end of “Arch House Row.” It was erected in the first quarter of the 19th century on land formerly owned by Joseph Janney, member of a locally prominent Quaker family. By 1850 it was in use as the Evergreen Lodge #51 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, then returned to use as a residence. For much of the 20th century it was the property of the African-American Coates family. The building underwent extensive stabilization and restoration in the 1990s. The interior preserves much original simple trim.



40159 Main Street Sugar Shack

This V-notched log home replaces three buildings that burned in 1965, when a resident lit a fire in his attic in a misguided attempt to keep wintering bees from freezing. The pre-fire row of five houses, including 40157 and 40155, were adjoining structures, all with a lower ground floor opening at the back, in an efficient “bank house” configuration.



The logs for the current structure came from a building near Dulles Airport. In recent years they were, appropriately, covered with wood siding.



40158-40176 Main St. “Arch House Row”

At least four buildings once occupied the now-open space northwest of Arch House Row. A one-story frame cobbler’s shop is remembered as the place where, in April 1865, the town’s normally staid Quakers danced a jig for joy on learning that the Civil War was finally over. In the center of the space was a mostly below ground icehouse that stored pond ice for summer use.

These residences have undergone numerous changes since the early 19th century. The interior partitions have been adjusted as families intermarried, sold and resold portions, or repositioned to suit evolving tastes and needs. Doors, windows, porches, balconies, siding, even gables, all have changed here over time.

In the 1930s Edward and Leroy Chamberlin, brothers descended from early Waterford families, began their extensive restoration efforts in the village with this row of buildings.



40162 Main Street Talbott’s Tavern*

Joseph Talbott, Jr., was born a Quaker in Waterford in 1774, but was dismissed by the meeting in 1796 “for joining in light company, frolicking and dancing.” He built above the stone portions of this house and the Talbott House to the right (40170), and by 1808 had opened a tavern. A two-story porch spanned the building’s front and back, allowing outside access. The structure has seen many uses. Loudoun’s earliest bank was organized in the tavern in 1815. Less happily, slaves were auctioned in the street here in the 1820s. During a 20th-century restoration remnants of Charles Divine’s (1823-1906) cobbler’s work turned up. The Loudoun Hotel operated here into the 1920s.



40167 Main Street Sally Nettle House

The telephone office incorporates an early structure (the slightly higher portion on the left) built by Levi James as a store circa 1811. It was later owned by Sally Nettle, whose husband William (1779-1856) was a builder and the first mayor of Waterford. Edward and Leroy Chamberlin purchased the property in the 1930s, removing the weatherboards and exposing the timber frame and brick nogging beneath. The telephone company bought the property in the 1950s and built an “adaptive re-use” structure.



40170 Main Street Talbott House*

The three-story structure to the left predates the tavern of 1808 and linked what was once the tavern/hotel complex. Its kitchen served the patrons, and until the 1950s multiple interior doorways linked what were originally separate structures. The frame portion to the right was once two stories and served as a dry goods store in the 1880s as well as a telephone office in the 1920s. The large original ice house still stands behind the residence.



40171 Main Street Leven Smallwood House*

Leven Smallwood (c.1765-1812) built the three-bay section at right shortly after his 1810 purchase of the lot. He built a one-and-a-half-story brick structure on a stone foundation. A one-story brick addition was later erected at the left. Quakers Isaac Walker (1781-1851) and Jacob Mendenhall (1788-1822) operated a dry goods store here as early as 1816. Walker purchased the property at auction in 1833. Robert Graham, a veteran of the federal Loudoun Rangers, bought the building in 1879 and used it for his carriage painting business. He removed the half-story of brick from the right

Main Street (Cont.)

side and added a full second story clad in German siding to the entire edifice. The frame second floor was originally accessible only via exterior stairs on the left end; for a number of years it was called the Graham House. As an artist's shop and residence in the last quarter of the 20th century, it was called The Peaceable Kingdom.



40172 Main Street Iron Store House

John Williams (1771-1840), Quaker proprietor of a general store across the street, used the stone first story of this building to store iron at least as early as 1816. A later owner added the upper levels of frame construction. In the 1830s it was occupied by a tailor, Quaker Phineas J. Steer.

40174 Main Street Pink House*/

This house was constructed by Lewis Klein (1783-1837) sometime between 1816 and 1825, when he opened a "House of Entertainment" (tavern) in the building. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the ground floor was used first as a pharmacy (owned by a physician who lived above it) and later as a general store. An interior stair connecting the ground level to the rest of the house was added in the 1950s, and the soft brick was painted a distinctive pink, "the color of a sunset on Waterford brick." Earlier names include The Apothecary Shop and The Tofte House.



40175 Main Street The Post Office*

Circa 1880 this building replaced an earlier brick one begun around 1812 that served first as a residence and later as a store. John Williams (1771-1840) operated a store here for many years, succeeded by fellow Quaker shopkeeper John B. Dutton (1816-1892). The present building served originally as a store before it was converted to use as a post office in 1897.



Waterford's original post office, established in 1800, was the third oldest in Loudoun, after Leesburg in 1793 and Middleburg in 1797.

40176 Main Street Arch House

The arch to the left gives access to a well that was once used by the village. Ladders and buckets were stored here for firefighting. As was common on Main Street, the ground floor served commercial uses while the proprietor lived above. In the 1830s, for example, T.C. Dunham operated a store here. The building has also been used by a watchmaker and a woodworker. Early in the Civil War, the Loudoun Rangers reportedly cached arms and ammunition on the premises.



40183 Main Street Corner Store*

The Corner Store sits literally atop a small creek—the Town Branch—and occupies a strategic location at the intersection of Waterford's main streets. The present building, erected about 1900, replaced a smaller store built of logs covered with weatherboard. Note the unusual shape of the building to fit it onto the triangular site. The Waterford Foundation renovated the Corner Store in the early 1990s for use as office space; when the Foundation moved to the renovated Old School in 2012-13, the ground floor of the building again became a store, featuring local crafts and foods, as well as exhibit space.





Main Street Hill

40187 Main Street William James House

This parcel of land belonged with that of the house next door as well as the Corner Store property for many years. Storekeeper William James (1828-1908) bought the property in 1856 and was probably responsible for the construction of this house, which is typical of mid-19th-century frame construction. In the 1960s the owners replaced an earlier front porch with the present one.



40193 Main Street John McGeath House

John McGeath (c.1756-1822), a veteran of the Revolutionary War, probably built this house between 1816 and 1820. It passed through a series of owners until the Chamberlin family bought it and renovated it in the mid 20th century. This log house—formerly clad in weatherboard—is unusual in its construction. Although the west wall rests on a stone foundation, the remainder of the foundation is brick. Also uncommon is the lack of any notching to secure the logs.



40194 Main Street James Moore House*

James Moore (c.1757-1826), Asa's brother, built the brick portion of this dwelling between 1808 and 1815. By the time Daniel Webster Minor (c.1836-c.1905), a free black man, purchased it at auction in 1873, the house had badly deteriorated. "Web," a veteran of the Civil War as a Loudoun Rangers auxiliary, made repairs, and his family owned the house until 1948. The late 20th-century frame addition to the west complements the early brick dwelling. The present parking area was Edward Dorsey's cabinet shop (see 40203 Main Street) then later the site of Waterford Lodge No. 2631 of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows for the African-American community. It was taken down about 1950.



40195 Main Street Asa Moore House

The brick portion of this house was built before 1803, when Quaker Asa Moore insured it for \$660. Moore rented out the house, then sold it to Thomas Lacey, a joiner, in 1810. During a series of subsequent owners the building deteriorated. A fire damaged the downhill side and that brick wall was replaced with a frame one, now covered with stucco. The frame addition at left, clad in German siding, was built around 1900. Notice the precision of the mortar joints bonding the bricks; few houses in the village, if any, can the match the caliber of this mortar. Although small, this dwelling is of very high quality construction.



Main Street Jail

On Mahlon Janney's death in 1812, his executors sold the small "Town Triangle" between Main and Water Streets to the Trustees of Waterford for one dollar "... with a desire to benefit the town of Waterford. To build a Market House, Jail or any other public Building, forever for the benefit of the said town of Waterford." This sturdy stone jail with its pyramidal roof attests to the flexibility of this type of structure. From the colonial period through the 19th century numerous outbuildings were built following this simple formula. The jail housed many an inebriate and petty thief from its construction after the Civil War through the end (1936) of Waterford's incorporation as a town.



40197 Main Street Abner Moore House

This is the only lot in Waterford known to have had a building covenant as a provision of the sale. The 1801 covenant from Mahlon Janney to James Moore states, “House must be erected at least eighteen feet square with brick or stone chimney within three years of this agreement or it will be deemed a forfeiture and seller may reenter and claim same.” Moore complied and by 1803 a one-story brick storehouse stood on the property. He evidently put it up quickly to meet the conditions of the covenant, using the cheaper and less elegant common brick bond on all sides of the house. Within a year or so, however, Moore’s son Abner (b.1782) converted the storehouse into a dwelling.



40200 Main Street America Hough Towner House*

John Hough (1814-1898) purchased this vacant lot in 1852. He was a Methodist and no relation to “Old John” Hough, one of Waterford’s Quaker founders. This later John was a carpenter and is generally credited with building this house for his daughter America. America’s husband, Thomas Towner, was Waterford’s postmaster between 1856 and 1862. It later passed into the Mock family. This house, clad in German siding, on a stone foundation is typical of late 19th- and early 20th-century frame construction in Waterford and elsewhere in Virginia.



40203 Main Street Edward Dorsey House

Carpenter and cabinetmaker Edward Dorsey (1769-1848) constructed this two-story, five-bay brick house across the street from his shop (no longer standing—see note for 40194 Main Street) sometime before 1822. By using fashionable architectural motifs such as Flemish bond with closers on the front façade, jack arches over the windows, a stylish entablature at the roof eaves, and a full-Georgian interior floor plan, Dorsey advertised himself as a prominent and prosperous member of Waterford society. After Dorsey’s death, his son sold the estate to John Hough’s brother Samuel (1811-1887), who also owned the property next door (below). The house remained in the Hough family until 1909.



40205 Main Street Hough House* /

Isaac Hough—a Quaker until his Society disowned him in 1794 for “frequenting places of diversion”—purchased this vacant lot from Mahlon Janney in 1801. He sold it to Thomas Lacey in 1813. Lacey, a local builder, probably constructed the dwelling you see today as two joined but separate houses, using them as rentals. Lacey’s heirs sold the property to John Hough in 1837. Two years later John sold the northwest half of the dwelling to his brother Samuel, keeping the southeast half. Samuel sold his half of the house in 1855 to yet another brother, George (1820-1861), a veteran of the Mexican War. George’s widow Mary sold it back to John Hough in 1866. No wonder this is the Hough House! It exhibits an atypical four-bay façade, reflecting its original two-family use.



40210 Main Street Charles and George Schooley House* /

This building stood on this property prior to the latter’s 1813 division into two lots. By 1875 the Schooley family owned both halves, with Charles (1818-1891) living in the west section and son George (1842-1905) in the east. Both were blacksmiths and wheelwrights. Another eminent resident was John Divine (1911-1996), a local historian and Civil War expert who was born in the house.



40215 Main Street Myers-Haines House

William Paxson (1764-1846) and wife Jane purchased a vacant lot from Mahlon Janney in 1803. By the end of that year they had erected a two-story brick dwelling, insuring it for \$1,000. It deteriorated under subsequent owners until fellow Quaker Elijah Myers (1822-1905) bought the house in 1848. Myers refurbished and otherwise improved the house and used it as a rental until 1868, when he sold it to Joel Haines. Myers's 1853 insurance policy includes the first mention of the western one-and-a-half-story addition. As late as 1987, when the house had been unoccupied for 20 years, it still lacked plumbing and central heat. Present owners found original interior trim in the cellar; during restoration they used the pattern to replicate trim on the ground floor.



40216 Main Street Lloyd Curtis House*

This dwelling has had numerous owners over the years. It was already standing in 1822 when Jonathan and Martha Ann Cost purchased it. Early in the 20th century Lloyd Curtis, an African-American born into slavery, lived here. He was a skilled artisan who made and repaired a variety of items, including chairs, brooms and shoes. This appears to be a tiny cottage, but has quite an extensive annex to the rear. The interior features an original, corner, cooking fireplace and winder stairs.



40221 Main Street Methodist Church*

This parcel of land was vacant until 1877, when Joel Haines sold it to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As can be seen from the cornerstone to the left of the door, the Methodists immediately began construction. In 1968, the dwindling congregation could no longer support a church, and it sold the structure. In 1994 new owners extensively renovated it, cleverly adapting it for use as an office and guesthouse.

Patrick Street



40170 Patrick Street The (other) Old Insurance Building (corner of Second St.)

The Loudoun Mutual Fire Insurance Company purchased this site from the family of Lewis N. Hough in 1901. The company demolished the old Hough house and hired Mr. Poole of Dunn Loring, Virginia, to build the new office, garage, and retaining walls. The entire cost was \$5,524.49. The company remained in this building until 1949, when it moved to its present office on High Street. Today it is a residence.



40186 Patrick Street Captain's House

This site was part of the lot at the corner of Second and Patrick Streets until 1904. Andrew McGavack (1868-1934) purchased the land in 1906 and hired Arch Simpson of Purcellville to construct this Queen Anne-style home. The house exhibits many features typical of the Victorian era: imbricated roof shingles, asymmetrical form, a wraparound porch with scroll brackets, and exuberant color. Notice that the first floor exterior wall of the house itself echoes the curve of the porch. The house takes its name from a mid-20th-century owner, a naval captain who painted the entire building battleship gray.



40189 Patrick Street Monroe Hough House

In 1887, Andrew Monroe Hough (1852-1915), a local merchant, purchased from his parents, Samuel and Mary, lots 20 and 26 of Mahlon Janney's "New Addition." "Roe" Hough built this frame house soon after and it remained in his family until 1944. The building was enlarged in 1982.



Second Street

15479 Second Street **Old Insurance Building**

The Loudoun Mutual Fire Insurance Company constructed this small brick building in 1872 to serve as its new headquarters. It was originally clad in stucco. When the thriving company moved to larger quarters, in 1901, this structure became the village's meat market. Today it is an office. Notice the well-crafted cornice, a cross between a modillion cornice and a mousetooth cornice. The Insurance Company continues today at 15609 High Street.



15481 Second Street **Tin Shop***

At least two families ran tin roofing businesses from this building, hence the name. From 1885 to 1897 it also housed the post office. The building was erected between 1875 and 1885 (spanning the normally tiny Town Branch) and rebuilt after a flash flood in 1894 carried away the ground floor—and the postmistress! It displays Victorian features common to the period, including the projecting cornice and paired scroll cornice brackets.



15483 Second Street **Livery Stable* and Red Barn* (to the rear)**

This structure served as a stable at least as early as 1851. In the mid-20th century it housed a gas station and garage. J. Elbert Divine (1874-1966) constructed the red barn to the rear in 1921 as an expansion of Edgar Beans's (1882-1957) livery operation. A slaughterhouse—now a sheepshed—served the meat market (now the Waterford Market). Today the barn houses exhibits for the annual fair and the livery stable is a residence.



15484 Second Street **Forge***

The land on which the forge sits was once part of 40193 Main Street, the log house on the Big Hill. This board-and-batten structure was most likely constructed to serve that house as a barn. The exterior indicates three stages of construction. Today the Waterford Foundation, which owns the forge, uses it to demonstrate blacksmith and gunsmith work during the annual fair.



15487 Second Street **Waterford Market**

This building has been a home, market and commercial center since its construction in 1883 by Waterford resident Flavius Beans. It exhibits typical utilitarian construction, adaptable for many purposes. In the early decades of the 20th century a succession of school teachers rented rooms on the second floor. Its present owner manages the flock of sheep in the lot adjoining.



15493 Second Street **William Nettle House***

William Nettle, Waterford's first mayor and a master builder from Pennsylvania, completed this house in 1822. Quaker Nathan Walker (1802-1871) bought it in 1840 and it remained in the Walker family until 1921. This dwelling has a hall-parlor interior plan. The front door opens into the principal entertainment area, or hall, and a smaller private room, the parlor, adjoins the hall. Notice the lovely candlestick molding embellishing the cornice. The pedimented door surround was added in the 1950s.



15496 Second Street James House

The James family, who operated the Waterford Market across the street, built this house circa 1890. Arthur Hawes (b. 1896) made it his home from the late 1930s until 1981, while he ran the grocery store next door. This frame structure clad in German siding is typical of many houses constructed in Virginia around the turn of the century. The central cross gable adds a feeling of verticality to the horizontal structure, while its round window and peak finial further emphasize the center of the house, including the front entry.



15502 Second Street Chair Manufactory*

This structure, formerly known as the Hardware Store, housed Lewis N. Hough's chair manufacturing business from sometime prior to 1875 to about 1895. Hough (1829-1900) expanded his business to include undertaking, making caskets and coffins. His son-in-law, Lemuel P. Smith, later took over the undertaking business. For many years the town council used the upstairs as meeting space. Around 1936, Smith sold the building to Arthur Hawes, who operated a grocery store here. John Rollison ran a hardware store/gas station/barber shop from 1946 until his death in 1986. The Waterford Foundation purchased the building in the 1960s (giving Mr. Rollison life-time occupancy) and now uses it as rental and exhibit space.



15505 Second Street William Hite Hough House*

William Hite Hough (1783-1875), "Old John" Hough's grandson, erected this dwelling between 1817 and 1820. While the house has three bays like the Nettle House next door, the interior configuration of this building is a two-room plan. The front door opens into a side passage, along which two rooms are aligned front to back. This arrangement allowed more privacy for family members, as visitors waited in the passage for admittance.



15511 Second Street Walker-Phillips House

Quaker merchant and farmer Isaac Walker (1781-1851) constructed this house sometime before 1833. It remained in the family until the 1870s when it passed to Elizabeth J.S. Phillips, who moved into town from her farm (the viewshed behind the house) after the death of her husband. At one time the property included several outbuildings, one of which served in the late 1800s as an office for Doctor J.H. Moore (1848-1925). Like the William Hite Hough House next door, the main block of the house is three-bay with a two-room interior floor plan.



15512 Second Street Braden House

Robert Braden (1765-1827) probably built this house between 1816 and 1820. It clearly fits into the local vernacular: brick on a stone foundation, Flemish bond and closers on the front façade, five-course common bond on all other sides. J. Elbert Divine is said to have added the bay window on the south side and the front porch in 1913. After WWI the house was home (and office) to former army doctor Robert Caldwell. He went to Florida every winter, and his patients would get all their "winter pills" before he left.



15520 Second Street Lemuel Smith House

This house stands on the site of John Mount's chair factory, which was in operation from about 1827 to 1882. The chair factory was later converted into a dwelling, which burned in 1916. L. P. Smith, proprietor of the Corner Store, then hired local builder J. Elbert Divine to build this house, which he owned until 1934. The Smith house is a typical 20th-century four-square, so named for its square shape and four interior square room divisions.



15523 Second Street The Doctor's House

This is another house owned and probably built by William Nettle (1779-1856) (see 15493 Second Street). He built the three-bay, two-story right side of this dwelling between 1818 and 1820. It remained in his family at least through 1875, when his widow Sarah owned the property. The smaller addition to the left, which served as a doctor's office for many years and later as a clock repair shop, was probably added around 1900.



15527 Second Street Samuel Hough House*

Samuel Hough—the Quaker Samuel, not the later Methodist, and another of “Old John’s” grandsons—erected this dwelling in 1819. It remained in the Hough family until the 1830s, when Samuel moved west and Israel T. Griffith lived here. By 1875, Jacob Scott, secretary of the Loudoun Mutual Fire Insurance Company, owned the house. This is one of the most elegantly embellished dwellings in Waterford, with keystone lintels, an unusual and striking cornice, and beautifully carved interior woodwork—one of the few village structures to have an interior protective easement.



15533 Second Street Catoctin Creek*

Mary Ann Taylor (1797-1876) purchased this house from John Palmer in 1822/23 and lived here at least through 1875. During the 1950s owner Lucie McCallum repaired the dilapidated house and added the wing to the south. She named it Catoctin Creek, and operated a boys' school and camp here. Beneath the stucco is brick on a stone foundation. The original section has a hall-parlor interior.



15539 Second Street Merchant House

John Spinks (c.1850-1943) of Paeonian Springs constructed this house shortly after 1906 for Charles Merchant, who had been advised to move his son “to the country” from Washington, D.C., for his health. This is a typical turn-of-the-century frame dwelling, with German siding and a metal gable roof. The Victorian style front porch enlivens an otherwise simple façade.



15547 Second Street Ephraim Schooley House*

This house was originally constructed as two separate dwellings: Ephraim Schooley (1786-1867) built the southern portion (at left), his younger brother Eli built the other half. They were not merged as one until 1959. The southern half was built before 1827; the northern was added prior to 1851. The southern portion originally had a central door opening into the hall; the parlor adjoined the hall. Today those two rooms are one large room. The northern side is essentially unchanged from its two-room side-passage plan, with a passage to the left of the two rooms. Rear additions and a tiny wing on the northern end expand the living space. It was formerly known as the Parker-Bennett House.



15552 Second Street Trouble Enough Indeed

Visitors to the Waterford Fair in the early 1970s enjoyed watching this home take shape from the components of two "tobacco-farm" log homes c. 1850 and 1886 from Lewisdale in Montgomery County, Maryland, and an 1876 frame house from Mathews County, Virginia. The log houses were dismantled and all elements were reassembled in Waterford. The name comes from the registration of the front portion of the house in the Montgomery County deed book. This house has received much attention from national press and has been a frequent subject for artists and passing photographers.



15555 Second Street Mahlon Schooley House*

Mahlon Schooley (b.1788), who later helped establish a Quaker community in Iowa, built this brick house in 1817. Like many Waterford dwellings, the original portion is a three-bay brick bank building on a stone foundation, with a metal gable roof. The rain gutters almost hide a mousetooth cornice. The house was enlarged at the rear in the 1840s, and late in that century an owner reconstructed the south wall of the house, adding windows and lengthening the first story windows. A wraparound porch built by carpenter J. Elbert Divine early in the 20th century was removed some years ago to return the house to its original appearance.



15567 Second Street Asbury Johnson House*

Carpenter Asbury Johnson erected this home in 1886 for Armida Love, whom he married. It is the earliest of the Victorian houses lining Second Street, and is less exuberantly embellished than others of the period. The Johnsons sold the new house to widow L. Kate Rickard in 1887. She remarried, to John S. Paxson, two years later and the property remained in the Paxson family for nearly 70 years.



15570 Second Street Sunnyside*

Sunnyside was built in the early 1850s by John B. Dutton (1816-1892), a Quaker who rented John Williams's old store space on the present post office site for his own dry goods business. The Confederates forced Dutton into Maryland exile during the war, but he slipped home when he could evade the pickets. He served as postmaster at Point of Rocks and helped keep Waterford in touch with the North. Two of Dutton's four daughters, Lida and Lizzie, co-edited The Waterford News with Sarah Steer. After the war both married former Union soldiers who had passed through the village. The front porch, which had been removed at some point, was rebuilt in the late 1990s.



15575 Second Street Flavius Beans House

Flavius Beans (1845-1932), was a civic-minded proprietor of several Waterford markets and dry goods stores in the village over a long career. The house was constructed 1887-1888 by Lewis N. Hough, son of Waterford builder John P. Hough and nephew of furniture maker L.N. Hough. It is similar to the Asbury Johnson House next door, but the details are a bit more fanciful and ornate. A mounting stone in front survives from horse and buggy days.



15580 Second Street Samuel Steer House

This house was built on the eve of the Civil War by blacksmith and tavern owner Robert W. Thomas. In late 1861 the Confederates used it as a hospital. Samuel Steer (1811-1883) purchased the dwelling in 1867. For his family's safety, he had moved them into the village during the war from his farm south of town. Steer, like several of his Quaker neighbors, spent time in a Confederate prison because of his Union sympathies. During the war his

Second Street (Cont.)



daughter, Sarah Ann, co-edited the pro-Union Waterford News with her young neighbors Lida and Lizzie Dutton. After the war Sarah Ann taught African-American children here, then at their new school just down the street.

15584 Second Street Robin House*

The Robin family, builders of this 1988 house, chose a vernacular look to help it blend with its surroundings. As with all new construction in the Waterford historic district, plans for the new building were reviewed in advance by Loudoun County for appropriateness and adherence to district guidelines.



15591 Second Street Elton James House*

Attorney C. Elton James (1870-1962) commissioned the Washington architectural firm of Hunter and Bell to design this summer home for him in 1896. He chose a Victorian Queen Anne design. It was reportedly built by J. Elbert Divine, who had a hand in building or embellishing many of Waterford's turn-of-the-century structures. James was one of many Waterford natives who left for the wider world but continued to feel the pull of his old home town.



15603 Second Street Odd Fellows Hall*

African-American trustees for Waterford Lodge No. 2631 of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows erected this frame structure as a meeting hall in 1893. In 1899 two Quaker spinsters bought the building for use as an "industrial school" to teach African-American pupils practical skills. The Eamich family acquired the property in 1907 and converted the lodge hall into a residence, adding interior partitions to the original two large rooms and relocating the entrance from the street side of the building to the south side. The home was extensively restored following a fire in the early 1990s.



15606 Second Street William Williams House*/

John Williams (1771-1840) constructed the front portion of this house in 1815 or 1816. His son William was born here in 1816 and lived his entire 77 years in this dwelling. William Williams served on Waterford's town council and was president of the Loudoun Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1850 to 1891. In 1863 the Confederates held him hostage in Richmond's Castle Thunder Prison—along with fellow Quaker Robert Hollingsworth—for two rebel civilians held by the North. The Williams house is a typical Federal era Waterford dwelling, with its side hall, stone foundation, jack arches over the windows, Flemish bond façade, and common bond sides.

The rear wing, which was added in 1840, was gutted by a fire in 1969. The original Federal-style porch was replaced by the wraparound porch in the 1920s.



15611 Second Street Second Street School

In 1866 Quaker Reuben Schooley (1826-1900) sold this property to the "colored people of Waterford and vicinity." The local African-American population, with financial help from the Quakers, promptly erected a school building they could also use for church functions. Home of the Waterford Foundation's Second Street School Living History Program since 1984, this is one of the older one-room schoolhouses in Loudoun County. Its use as a church was phased out in 1891 after the congregation built John Wesley Methodist-Episcopal Church on Bond Street. The school finally closed its doors in 1957 when schools were consolidated. The Waterford Foundation bought the property in 1977; in 1984 it developed a living-history program that allows schoolchildren to experience a typical 1880s school day in a segregated school.



15612 Second Street Williams Storehouse*

This diminutive structure served as a storehouse for Quaker merchant John Williams (1771-1840). It was probably constructed around 1801. In the decade after the Civil War the building served as a private school for the Williams children and some of their friends; later children attended school here about 1900. In 1937 it was altered for use as a playhouse, a small stage was added, and in 1959 it was converted into a residence with living space added in the upper story.



15619 Second Street Shawen House*

This house stands on lot 61 of the 64 lots Mahlon Janney's executors sold after his death in 1812. Mary Fox bought the land for \$53. In 1853, builder William Nettle purchased it and may have erected the house. In 1879 his heirs sold it to Milton Schooley (1833-1908), a Quaker miller who owned The Dormers next door. In later years it was the home of the Shawen family.



15620 Second Street Jacob Mendenhall House*

Jacob Mendenhall (1788-1822), an enterprising Quaker merchant, banker and schoolteacher, constructed this dwelling between 1814 and 1820. His daughter Hannah Mendenhall Worley inherited the house in 1822 and operated a school here. Methodist Church trustees used the house as a parsonage from 1886 to 1941. The two front doors reflect a Pennsylvania German building trend. Quaker families often constructed dwellings with three rooms on the principal floor; one door opened into a large room extending the depth of the house, while the other door opened into a smaller room about half of the house's depth.



15626 Second Street Magnolia House*

The Methodist Church erected this house in 1941 as a parsonage. It served in that capacity until 1966, when declining membership forced the closure of the Waterford Methodist Church. Subsequent changes include a rear addition in 1974 and dormers in 1997.

Second Street Schooley Mill Barn



Visible beyond the Shawen House and The Dormers is a cluster of barns and sheds. These are the remnants of a thriving grist and sawmill complex built by Mahlon Janney in 1803. For more than 60 years after 1840 the mill was owned by John Schooley (1797-1868) or his son Milton. It ceased operation in 1920. Seven years later Edgar Beans converted the old sawmill to the barn visible today.



15634 Second Street Michael House

This house was built in 1989 by Ann Michael and designed to harmonize with its older surroundings. Two structures preceded it: an early 19th-century two-story brick dwelling and a later small store, owned by Raymond Paxson in the 1940s.

Second Street (Cont.)



15635 Second Street The Dormers*

Mahlon Janney's nephew and heir, Mahlon II (b.1773), is credited with constructing this house sometime after 1803. John Schooley and his son Milton lived here and operated the nearby mill until the latter's death in 1908. The wings to either side of the house, a rear addition, the roof dormers, and the Colonial Revival door surround are not original to the house. The off-center door placement is rare in a 19th-century five-bay dwelling.



15640 Second Street Old Acre

Quaker James Moore, Jr., (c. 1757-c. 1826) probably constructed this house between 1815 and 1838, when he sold it to his nephew James Moore Steer (1810-1874). Steer and his brother-in-law Reuben Schooley operated a series of agricultural manufacturing shops behind the house along Factory Street, giving that street its name. Exterior brickwork indicates that the northern block of Old Acre was built before the southern end, which was originally a single story. The name Old Acre dates from the 1950s.

Water Street



40188 Water Street Weaver's Cottage*

This two-story stone and log house is the only structure still standing on Water Street. It exemplifies housing for less affluent individuals in the early 19th century; many builders continued to use log and stone as a cheaper alternative to brick or frame construction. Its earliest known owner was Elizabeth Gore (c.1772-c.1848), who in 1818 bought what was probably a vacant lot. She sold the property in 1849 to a weaver from Germany, for whom the building is named. In the mid-1850s William Robinson (born c.1821), a free African-American, purchased the house; it remained in his family for close to a century. Two additional dwellings owned by African-American families stood to the right of the Weaver's Cottage until the late 1800s.



40266 Water Street Moxley Hall

Lewis V. Shuey (1832-1911), a Maryland native, joined his father in Waterford and erected this house in the 1860s after returning from the California gold fields. He eventually sold the farm to the Mock family, who named it Moxley Hall and lived here for more than 40 years. The house has a center-passage plan with interior end chimneys and a service wing to the rear. That wing was enlarged shortly after the turn of the 21st century.

Time Line

1722	Treaty of Albany: Indians agree not to cross south of Potomac River or east of Blue Ridge Mountains, opening land for European settlement.
1733	Amos Janney settles on Catoctin Creek.
1740	Quaker meetinghouse and creek-side mill being built.
1757	Loudoun set off from Fairfax County; Leesburg becomes county seat.
1764	Presbyterians build church nearby.
1776	Colonies declare independence.
1780s	“Janney’s Mill” renamed “Waterford.”
1789	Washington sworn in as President in New York.
1801	Jefferson becomes President in new capital, Washington, D.C. Waterford takes first steps toward incorporation.
1815	Waterford citizens form first bank in Loudoun County.
1818	Waterford establishes a fire company.
1819	Villagers James and Asa Moore and Jacob Mendenhall become officers in the new Loudoun Auxiliary of the American Colonization Society (formed to repatriate freed slaves to Liberia).
1836	Virginia incorporates the village, empowers town council.
1838-39	Residents lobby successfully for covered bridge near Mill.
1840s	Methodists organize local congregation.
1849	Loudoun Mutual Insurance Company is formed (and is still thriving).
1853	Baptists build church on High Street.
1859	John Brown raids Harper’s Ferry.
1861	Waterford votes 221-36 against secession (Loudoun County opts 2-1 in favor).
1862	Spring: Captain Means musters Loudoun Rangers. August: Col. Elijah White’s Confederates surround and defeat Rangers at Baptist church.
1863	Emancipation Proclamation frees slaves in seceded states.
1864-65	Three young Quaker women publish pro-Union Waterford News.
1867	Quakers and Freedmen’s Bureau open “Colored School A, Jefferson District.”
1870	Railroad reaches Clarke’s Gap.
1884	Dr. Connell installs first telephone in his drug store.
1889	Bridge at mill falls in rains that cause Johnstown Flood.

1891	African Americans build John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church.
1917-18	Waterford sons serve in World War I.
1920s	Commonwealth paves Route 7 from Washington to Leesburg; Electricity comes to Waterford.
1929	Dwindling Quaker congregation closes meetinghouse, sells building in 1939.
1931	Edward and Leroy Chamberlin begin restoring houses in village.
1936	Great Depression forces Waterford to relinquish its town charter.
1941-58	Waterford Chorus flourishes.
1941-45	Waterford contributes men, women and materiel to war effort.
1943	Waterford Foundation incorporates; annual Fair begins in 1944.
1947	Villagers establish Waterford Citizens Association.
1948	Local thespians form Waterford Players.
1954	Brown vs. Bd. of Education mandates school integration but Virginia resists.
1957	"Colored School A" consolidates in Leesburg, but county does not integrate.
1962	Dulles Airport opens.
1970	U.S. Park Service designates Waterford a National Historic Landmark.
1973	Local artisans form Waterford Weavers Guild;
1978-79	Waterford Quilters Guild follows.
1984	Foundation begins educational outreach program at Second Street School.
1970	Foundation purchases Water Street Meadow to forestall development.
1994	Foundation establishes acclaimed Concert Series.
1998	Waterford Foundation purchases 57 acres ("North Meadow") to preserve open space to the north of the village.
2000	Waterford Foundation buys 68 acres of Carr Farm east of village.
2003	Waterford Foundation purchases 144 acres of Phillips Farm west of village.
2007	Old School auditorium burns to ground; Foundation rebuilds over several years.
2011	Waterford is designated by the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as a Preserve America Community.
2012-13	Foundation moves offices to Old School from Corner Store.

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